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1	BR S	L1	4	("5822580" or "5437025").pn.	USPAT; US-PGPUB ; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IPM-FED	2002/09/ 10 11:17		0	.
2	BR S	L2	1	1 and key and pair and value	USPAT; US-PGPUB ; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IPM-FED	2002/09/ 10 11:18		0	
3	BR S	L3	0	1 and context with (data or information)	USPAT; US-PGPUB ; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IPM-FED	2002/09/ 10 12:29		0	
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5	BR S	L5	1	1 and context	USPAT; US-PGPUB ; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IPM-FED	2002/09/ 10 12:30		0	
6	BR S	L6	8883	context near3 (data or information)	USPAT; US-PGPUB ; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IPM-FED	2002/09/ 10 12:31		0	
7	BR S	L7	564	context near3 (data or information) same entry	USPAT; US-PGPUB ; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IPM-FED	2002/09/ 10 12:31		0	
8	BR S	L8	0	((context near3 (data or information)) with entry) same (class near2 configur\$6)	USPAT; US-PGPUB ; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IPM-FED	2002/09/ 10 12:33		0	
9	BR S	L9	226	((context near3 (data or information)) with entry)	USPAT; US-PGPUB ; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IPM-FED	2002/09/ 10 12:34		0	

	Typ e	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp	Comm ents	Error Definiti on	Errors
10	BR S	L1 0	1	9 and (class near2 configur\$6)	USPAT; US-PGPUB ; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IPM-FPD	2002/09/ 10 12:33		0	
11	BR S	L1 1	283	class adj configur\$6	USPAT; US-PGPUB ; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IPM-FPD	2002/09/ 10 12:38		0	
12	BR S	L1 3	6	12 and class adj identif\$6	USPAT; US-PGPUB ; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IPM-FPD	2002/09/ 10 12:42		0	
13	BR S	L1 2	32	11 and (context near3 (data or information))	USPAT; US-PGPUB ; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IPM-FPD	2002/09/ 10 12:40		0	
14	BR S	L1 4	242	class! adj configur\$6	USPAT; US-PGPUB ; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IPM-FPD	2002/09/ 10 12:38		0	
15	BR S	L1 5	9	14 and (plurality or multiple or number) adj entries!	USPAT; US-PGPUB ; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IPM-FPD	2002/09/ 10 12:39		0	
16	BR S	L1 6	0	15 and (context near3 (data or information))	USPAT; US-PGPUB ; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IPM-FPD	2002/09/ 10 12:40		0	
17	BR S	L1 7	2	15 and context	USPAT; US-PGPUB ; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IPM-FPD	2002/09/ 10 12:41		0	
18	BR S	L1 8	2	14 and key adj2 pair	USPAT; US-PGPUB ; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IPM-FPD	2002/09/ 10 12:41		0	

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20	BR S	L2 0	3267	key adj2 pair	USPAT; US-PGPUB ; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM-ESP	2002/09/ 10 12:42			0
21	BR S	L2 1	745	20 and context	USPAT; US-PGPUB ; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM-ESP	2002/09/ 10 12:42			0
22	BR S	L2 2	20	21 and class adj identif\$6	USPAT; US-PGPUB ; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM-ESP	2002/09/ 10 12:42			0



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1 Papers: Operational and performance issues of a CBQ router 80%


 Fulvio Rizzo , Panos Gevros

ACM SIGCOMM Computer Communication Review October 1999

Volume 29 Issue 5

The use of scheduling mechanisms like Class Based Queueing (CBQ) is expected to play a key role in next generation multiservice IP networks. In this paper we attempt an experimental evaluation of ALTQ/CBQ demonstrating its sensitivity to a wide range of parameters and link layer driver design issues. We pay attention to several CBQ internal parameters that affect performance drastically and particularly to "borrowing", a key feature for flexible and efficient link sharing. We are also investigat ...

2 SynRGen: an extensible file reference generator 80%

 Maria R. Ebling , M. Satyanarayanan

ACM SIGMETRICS Performance Evaluation Review , Proceedings of the 1994 conference on Measurement and modeling of computer systems May 1994

Volume 22 Issue 1

SynRGen, a synthetic file reference generator operating at the system call level, is capable of modeling a wide variety of usage environments. It achieves realism through trace-inspired micromodels and flexibility by combining these micromodels stochastically. A micromodel is a parameterized piece of code that captures the distinctive signature of an application. We have used SynRGen extensively for stress testing the Coda File System. We have also performed a controlled ex ...

- 3** Configuration management by consensus: an application of law-governed systems 77%

Naftaly H. Minsky , David Rozenstein

ACM SIGSOFT Software Engineering Notes , Proceedings of the fourth ACM SIGSOFT symposium on Software development environments
October 1990

Volume 15 Issue 6

It is self-evident that if one wants to model and control the cooperative process of software development, one must provide for cooperative decision making. In particular, one should be able to base the decision on whether and how to carry out a given operation on the consensus of several, possibly independent, agents. It is important to emphasize that this is not just a matter of computing the conjunction of some set of conditions. One must also provide a mechanism for establishing any des ...

- 4** Does the computer system make a difference in the effectiveness of the introductory service course? 77%

Charles M. Shub

The papers of the thirteenth SIGCSE Technical symposium on Computer Science Education February 1982

An experiment measuring the effect of different hardware configurations on the teaching of an introductory programming course is described. The situation before the experiment is delineated. The hardware selection is described. The experimental experience with the new hardware is described. The evaluation mechanism is defined delineating the variables to be measured and the controls. The results of the evaluation are presented. The actions based upon the results are delineated. Conclusions ...


- 5** IRI-h, a Java-based distance education system: architecture and performance 77%

R. Maly , H. Abdel-Wahab , C. Wild , C. M. Overstreet , A. Gupta , A. Abdel-Hamid , S. Ghanem , A. Gonzalez , X. Zhu

Journal of Educational Resources in Computing (JERIC) March 2001


We used our Original Interactive Remote Instruction (IRI) system to teach scores of university classes over the past years at sites up to 300 km apart. While this system is a prototype, its use in real classes allows us to deal with crucial issues in distributed education instruction systems. We describe our motivation and vision for a reimplementaion of IRI that supports synchronous and asynchronous distance education. This new version, called IRI-h (h for heterogeneous), is coded in Java ...

6 Chimera: hypertext for heterogeneous software environments 77%

 Kenneth M. Anderson , Richard N. Taylor , E. James Whitehead
Proceedings of the 1994 ACM European conference on Hypermedia
technology September 1994

Emerging software development environments are characterized by heterogeneity: they are composed of diverse object stores, user interfaces, and tools. This paper presents an approach for providing hypertext services in this heterogeneous setting. Central notions of the approach include the following. Anchors are established with respect to interactive views of objects, rather than the objects themselves. Composable, n-ary links can be established between an ...

7 On modeling top-down VLSI design 77%

 Bernd Schürmann , Joachim Altmeyer , Martin Schütze
1994 IEEE/ACM international conference on Computer-aided design
November 1994

We present an improved data model that reflects the whole VLSI design process including bottom-up and top-down design phases. The kernel of the model is a static version concept that describes the convergence of a design. The design history which makes the semantics of most other version concepts, is modeled explicitly by additional object classes (entities types) but not by the version graph itself. Top-down steps are modeled by splitting a design object into requirements and realizations. ...

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- 1** Vortex: an optimizing compiler for object-oriented languages 80%

Jeffrey Dean , Greg DeFouw , David Grove , Vassily Litvinov , Craig Chambers

ACM SIGPLAN Notices , Proceedings of the eleventh annual conference on Object-oriented programming systems, languages, and applications October 1996

Volume 31 Issue 10
- 2** A framework for call graph construction algorithms 77%

David Grove , Craig Chambers

ACM Transactions on Programming Languages and Systems (TOPLAS) November 2001

Volume 23 Issue 6

A large number of call graph construction algorithms for object-oriented and functional languages have been proposed, each embodying different tradeoffs between analysis cost and call graph precision. In this article we present a unifying framework for understanding call graph construction algorithms and an empirical comparison of a representative set of algorithms. We first present a general parameterized algorithm that encompasses many well-known and novel call graph construction algorithms. W ...
- 3** Design of a communication system for a real-time C2 simulator 77%

F. Dennis Kenyon , Terry J. Westley

Proceedings of the conference on TRI-ADA '90 December 1990

The design of a communication system reflects many decisions

The design of a communication system reflects many decisions made after analysis of the requirements and evaluation of the goals of a particular program. This paper describes the key characteristics and design process of the Communication Services for a distributed real-time C2 (command and control) simulator. Many of the design choices were driven by or made possible by the choice of Ada as the implementation language. The final design was a result of ...

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Tool support for systematic class identification in object-oriented software architectures

- [Barber, K.S.](#) [Graser, T.J.](#)

Editor(s): Henderson-Sellers, B., Meyer, B.

Dept. of Electr. & Comput. Eng., Texas Univ., Austin, TX, USA

This paper appears in: Technology of Object-Oriented Languages and Systems, 2000. TOOLS-Pacific 2000. Proceedings. 37th International Conference on

On page(s): 82 - 93

20-23 Nov. 2000

Sydney, NSW, Australia

2000

ISBN: 0-7695-0918-5

Number of Pages: 339

References Cited: 33

INSPEC Accession Number: 6784327

Abstract:

Software architectures have received considerable attention in both research and practice for representing system stakeholder concerns, and many researchers have leveraged object oriented models and methods for software architecture representation and evaluation. While the benefits associated with object oriented approaches are closely aligned with desirable qualities for software architectures (e.g., reusability, extensibility, comprehensibility, performance), these benefits are only realized through rational decision making by the analyst when identifying object oriented classes from a requirements specification. Traditionally, the class identification process has been somewhat subjective, with different analysts often arriving at completely different class models from the same requirements specification. Since this subjectivity does not lend itself to automation, little tool support is available for identifying object oriented classes and their relationships. The paper describes a tool under development, Reference Architecture Representation Environment (RARE), designed to systematically guide the analyst through class identification by applying heuristics associated with quality attributes and evaluating the resulting architecture based on relevant static metrics. RARE helps address a number of challenges typically faced during the class identification process, including: (1) developing an architecture that reflects the quality attributes prioritized by the analyst, (2) managing inherent conflicts between selected attributes, and (3) capturing analyst expertise and rationale for use by others.

Index Terms:

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